

當代文獻

澄清美蘇局勢
杜魯門發表聲明No Policy Change In U. S. Statement
To Soviet, Truman Says

(續) Molotov's reply to the May 4 U.S. statement denied that U.S.-Soviet difficulties sprang from Soviet policies in Eastern Europe or Communist expansion, and countered with charges that the United States was intervening in the affairs of other nations, citing Greece. He also referred to an "ever-growing network of naval and air bases in all parts of the world" which, he said, was being developed by the United States. Molotov was also critical of U.S. export restrictions which, he said, were identical to Soviet interests and counter to a Soviet-American trade agreement.

莫洛托夫答覆五四日美方聲明時，否認蘇聯之困難起於蘇聯在東歐之政策，或共产主義之擴張，並反責美國干涉他國之事務，引為例。並述及世界各地不斷擴張之海軍與空軍基地網。某稱此等基地網正由美國予以展開，莫洛托夫並指責美國之輸出限制，渠稱此等限制妨害蘇聯之利益，而違反美蘇貿易協定。

It was principally on these points that Smith based his May 9 comments.

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美國政府在國際問題方面之政策，在最近數月及數星期中，曾明白加以說明，此等政策獲得美國人民中極大多數之支持，並將繼續予以有力及堅決執行。

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(To Be Continued 未完)

促進世界貿易
應與各國合作

馬歇爾在世界貿易過渡表聲明

Marshall Cities Inter-

Dependence of Nations

Washington, (USIS)—In a statement issued in connection with the observance in the United States this week of world trade week, secretary of State Marshall yesterday told the American people that "no nation, no matter how generously endowed, is self sufficient." Sponsored primarily by private U. S. business and trade groups to call the attention of the general public to the importance of world trade, the observance is being actively encouraged by government agencies and officials. Marshall's statement:

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美對外政策兩黨一致
杜魯門在政治會議上發言
Truman Stresses U. S. Unity
on Foreign Affairs

馬歇爾堅決反對
修改聯合國憲章
Marshall Favors Stronger
UN Within Charter Terms
(續)

Washington, (USIS)—President Truman, in an extempore speech before democratic party political rally here on Friday night, emphasized that while there are important differences between the two major U.S. political parties on domestic issues, a firm unity has been forged in support of the United Nations and U.S. efforts to aid free nations of the world.

(天津美新聞處華盛頓電) 杜魯門總統於星期五晚在民間民主黨政治會議上即席演說，力言美國民主政黨對國內一切問題被蘇聯所牽制，並支持聯合國及協助世界各民族之努力，則堅決一致。

The President affirmed that "we have a United Country" behind the U.S. foreign policy based on the United Nations and he said U.S. move to strengthen free nations abroad are motivated by the aim of preserving the freedom of those nations." That's not a political issue, he said, and I pray God that it never will become a political issue."

馬歇爾與奧斯汀均謂：此外其他大國亦無一國支持蘇聯之行動，並非否決權，而係一九四五年華盛頓會議否決權所獲之結果，但支持聯合國及協助世界各國始終是蘇聯之利益，而違反美蘇貿易協定。

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青年課室 YOUNGMAN'S CLASS-ROOM

ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX SENTENCES

混句之分析 (續)

III. THE ADVERB-CLAUSE 副詞節

After the conjunctions **though**, **when**, **unless**, **till**, **if**, **whether**... or, and **while**, the Predicate-verb "to be" is often understood:

在接觸詞 **though**, **when**, **unless**, **till**, **if**, **whether**... or, **while**之後，敘述動詞 "to be" 常省略之。

Though much alarmed at the news, he did not lose all hope.

Though he was much alarmed, etc., he did not lose all hope.

聽消息雖甚驚惶，然彼不完全失望。

He sprained his foot, while walking in the dark.

He sprained his foot, while he was walking in the dark.

彼於黑暗中走挫傷了腳。

His opinion, whether right or wrong, does not concern me.

His opinion whether it is right or wrong, does not concern me.

彼之主見，不管對不對，與我無關。

When an adverb-clause is introduced by "than", its predicate-verb is not always expressed, but can be understood or borrowed from the clause on which it depends:

若副詞節為 "than" 所引導之時，其敘述動詞不常寫出者，但可省去，或借自其所依存之節。

He loves you better than (he loves) me.

彼之愛汝過於愛我。

He loves you better than I (love you).

彼之愛汝過於我之愛汝。

The relative "who" or "which" makes an adverb-clause, whenever it is substituted for a Subordinative conjunction signifying Cause or Purpose.

關係詞 "who" 或 "which"，若代替指原因或目的之從位接續詞，可以造成副詞節。

Note.—Besides the Restrictive and the Continutive, there are two more senses of "who" and "which", one implying a cause, and the other a purpose.

註：—"who" 及 "which" 除却限制的與接續的意義，尚有二種意義，其一指原因，其他指意志。

Cause.—They should pardon my son, who (= because he) has never committed such a fault before.

原因——彼等應恕我子，蓋其從前未嘗犯此罪也。

Purpose.—A man was sent, who should deliver (= that he might deliver) the message.

目的——一人被遣，以傳消息。

(To be Continued 未完)

歐洲復興計劃 THE EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

Current Developments Report by U.S. Dept. of State

More important in a fundamental sense, with increases in production in Europe such as those contemplated in the Paris Report, exports from Europe will increase, and the necessity for various supplying countries to accumulate non-convertible currencies or to extend credit will diminish.

Just as the progress of each individual country among the sixteen will affect the progress of the others, so the recovery of Europe will be a significant link in a chain reaction creating or maintaining economic activity in other countries.

In the basic意义上更進一步的一點，乃是歐洲各國按照巴黎報告書中擬定各點而增加生產之後，歐洲的出口將會增加，因此各個國家都不可能轉換通貨以及提高信用放款的必要，將見減少。猶如十六國中國家的進步一樣，歐洲的復興對於創造及維持世界各國的經濟活動方面，必然是中連鎖反應中的重要環。

(十一) 歐洲復興計劃是否有越過聯合國的意思？

11. Does the European recovery program by-pass the United Nations?

It is being argued that it would be difficult to fit the European recovery program into the framework of the United Nations.

United Nations specialized agencies which might help the European recovery program include the Economic Commission for Europe, the European Coal Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labor Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the World Health Organization, and the International Refugee Organization.

可能幫助歐洲復興計劃的聯合國特別機構，包括歐洲經濟委員會，歐洲煤礦組織，糧食農業組織，國際勞工組織，國際復興開發銀行，國際貨幣基金，世界衛生組織和國際難民組織。

(To be Continued 未完)

莊錢聚義

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著昭用信

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天津報公司業務室

哈爾濱道四四八五九

瀋陽道五五三三二二

益友坊四四六四三

當然我國政府實曾最充份利用這

種機構，祇要它能够發揮效能以及

中華民國卅七年五月二十日星期四

華北漢英報 THL CHINESE-ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE

美駐滬總領事卡寶德論美國對日政策

CABOT DISCUSSES AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD JAPAN

(郭其慧譯)

日本作達東疆定的地區，希望在

在美國當聯軍的不公允批評以

及遠東與全世界局勢之日益惡化，

都使這種說法增加力量，在我們

民主制度中，他們是可以自由

表示他們的見解的，但是我相信

美國當局的確採取這種

行動以消除日本的武裝，此等行

動本身即可以說明一切，此外又

相信剛才所列舉的這些重要事

件對於我們的人所指各點，乃

一個有力的答覆。例如我們在准許

日人設立一個海軍安全局以及准許

少數非武裝巡洋艦以防守私之後，

即有人說我們正在爭取日本海軍，

我們並不在這裏，讓我們指出一點

就是在二月間還東委員會投票要

解決軍械用步槍，我們是完全支持

的，這種辦法聽去是否重建軍備

的計劃，每一個具有權威性的質

明，包括頗受人批評的斯諾克報告

在內，都會力言日本已解除武裝了

且繼續解決武裝的問題。

You may recall that in 1940 when Soviet Russia was col-

aborating with Nazi Germany,

there were similarly people in the United States who argued that, with the fall of France, we should abandon China and seek alliance with Japan, in order that we might have her powerful fleets and armies to guard our western flank against the seeming Nazi-Soviet coalition.

The American Government would have none of such a cynical course, and was backed by a healthy determination of the American people that no consideration of selfish interest would justify our helping aggressors against their victims, our abandoning free nations, our spurning China's friendship to seek that of Japan.

—including the much criticized Strike report—emphasized that Japan is and must remain disarmed.

的確，美國人民頗有批評這種局勢的，他們認為這樣一個軍事上的

真正必然會招致近年來曾犯多種侵

略行為的國家，實行露露，他們把

雲南的政治作風 外甥打燈籠——還是老一套

Yunnan Follows Old Tradition

C. W. LAUNCELOT LEE

譯自《密勒氏評論》週刊

instance, had the excellent

resolutions made by the Political Consultative Conference been acted upon, the hateful Civil War would have been avoided in China.

中國有一種趨勢，就是在開會以

促進的時刻，很詳細地審議

的問題，開會的時候，談論很多，發

言的人是滔滔不絕，口若懸河，未

便作出合規各樣的議案出來後

却一件都沒有實行，舉例說來，如

此，能夠見諸實行的話，那末可怕的

內戰，就不會再發生的了。

With this introduction, I

would like to tell of two im-

portant meetings called this

year by the Yunnan Govern-

ment, one in order to speed

up administrative efficiency

and the other to improve education

in the provincial schools.

More than 68 special com-

misioners and magistrates attended the former; while the latter included the chiefs of Education Bureaus from

all the provincial middle

schools, normal schools, profes-

sional schools and others.

Quite a congregation, and it

must be remembered that two

"important" meetings within

a period of only three months

sets some kind of record in

Meeting, which was held in January, lasted 10 days. Eight of those days were spent in the issuance of their regular official instructions by high-ranking Government officers to the conferees. In the remaining two days some 240 bills had to be discussed and passed upon, all of which, according to official propaganda, were good, practical plans for reforming education in Yunnan.

正月裡召開的教育行政會議，一

共舉行了十天，其中的八天都被政

府高級官員們向與會的頭領進行

的官方訓令和指示佔去了，剩下兩

天，却要討論並通過二百四十九件

議案，這些議案，照官方的宣傳說

都是很好，很實際的改革雲南教育

的計劃。

(To Be Continued 未完)

本報歡迎電話訂閱

電話：二四〇〇西五

號碼和興峻

紀一來八五創

念次第年十立

電話七局

二二六六九七八四號

四號

財政部發給銀行執照第一

四號

經濟部發給公司執照第六

九號

四月慶

月前

三加例後

分利外兩

日念紀

上面算是一個因子，這裡我願意

再說一說今年雲南省政府召開的

兩個重要會議的問題，一個會議的

目的是想提高行政效率的，另一個

會議是想改進雲南省的學校教育的

。前一個會議，有六十八個縣長和

縣長出席，後一個會議，出席的有

百三十一個縣的縣長、科長和

所有各中學，師範學院，職業學校